

oped adrenal cortex and, secondarily, as a conditioning and predisposing mechanism, iodine deficiency disease or hypothyroidism." He suggests the routine feeding of iodized milk to infants and children in goiter areas.

An effort is made, at the end of each section, to list the multitude of pharmaceutical preparations of hormones.

The outline will provide a useful and readily accessible array of information for the general practitioner who will find its therapeutic advice usually sound. Some of the opinions expressed in discussion should be accepted with caution.

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**ALLERGY TO COTTONSEED AND OTHER OILSEEDS AND THEIR EDIBLE DERIVATIVES.** Excerpts from Testimony before the Administrator, Federal Security Agency, in the Matter of Fixing and Establishing Definitions and Standards of Identity for Mayonnaise, French Dressing, and Related Salad Dressings (Docket FDC-51). Public Hearing held at Washington, D. C., November 18, 1947, and January 6 to 8, 1948. Cloth. Pp. 275. National Cottonseed Products Association, Inc., Sterick Bldg., Memphis 3, Tenn., 1948.

Students have agreed for three decades that severe food allergy requires the elimination of every trace of the causative food. Many allergists have witnessed exaggerations of symptoms when the odor of the responsible food has been in the air inspired by the patient. The attempt to exclude all traces of the allergenic or suspected foods has naturally led to the recommendation that the oils of such foods be eliminated from the diet.

This book contains testimony of six allergists concerning clinical allergy from cottonseed oil in patients sensitive to cottonseed. Only two concluded that such symptoms occur. Two technicians, moreover, stated that the apparatus used for the commercial refining of vegetable oils is not thoroughly cleaned before it is used for the refining of another oil. Therefore few if any commercial vegetable oils can be labeled 100 per cent pure.

Thus the Association of Cottonseed Products, who publishes this book, contends that the labels on foods need not list the type of vegetable oil used in the preparation of such foods.

Evidence presented in this book indicates that cottonseed oil does not contain the allergens which cause clinical symptoms. This conclusion needs further confirmation, in this writer's opinion, by the ingestion of cottonseed oil by other cottonseed-sensitive individuals. Because of the great value of the listing of all foods and other substance in commercial food products, it seems advisable to state on the labels of such foods the types of vegetable oils utilized, even though traces of other oils unavoidably are in them.

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**HISTOLOGY AND HISTOPATHOLOGY OF THE EYE AND ITS ADNEXA.** By I. G. Sommers, M.D., Assistant Professor (Ophthalmology), College of Medical Evangelists, Grune and Stratton, New York, 1949. \$12.00.

This textbook is in its first edition. The author's purpose in writing the text was to correlate histopathology and histology of the eye so the student and practicing ophthalmologist could have a text which is simply arranged and easily read.

The book is arranged in three parts. The first part includes normal histology, embryology and senescence. The second part is made up of general pathology. The third part is made up of the histopathology of the eye.

The author has used a different approach in handling his source materials and bibliographies. This method of approach gives a running resume of pertinent findings of many authors at the end of each part. The bibliography is then conventionally placed at the end for reference work.

This book should find a good reception because of its ease of reading.

**ORAL AND DENTAL DIAGNOSIS WITH SUGGESTIONS FOR TREATMENT.** Kurt H. Thoma, D.M.D., (Eng.) Professor of Oral Surgery, Emeritus, and Brackett Professor of Oral Pathology, Harvard University. Third Edition. 776 illustrations, 60 in color. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia, 1949. \$9.50.

Dr. Thoma has done an excellent job of revision on his well known book on oral and dental diagnosis.

The important new material on dental caries and periodontal diseases has been added. Modern clinical and laboratory methods applicable to oral diagnosis are presented. The chapters on case history taking and case records, especially photographic, are nicely presented.

The book is, in a sense, a brief of Dr. Thoma's larger volume entitled "Oral Pathology," which is without a doubt the leading book in the field of oral and dental pathology.

"Oral and Dental Diagnosis" is an ideal reference book for the medical practitioner who is so frequently confronted by problems related to the oral region.

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**TOXIC EYE HAZARDS**—A manual prepared by the Joint Committee on Industrial Ophthalmology of the American Medical Association and the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology. The National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, Inc., 1790 Broadway, New York 19, 1949. \$1.00.

The increasingly prominent position chemical eye injuries are assuming in the field of industrial ophthalmology led the joint Committee on Industrial Ophthalmology of the American Medical Association and the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology to prepare this manual so that it would be useful to both laymen and professional personnel.

The pamphlet is divided into three chapters, the first of which discusses the various types of protective equipment to be used in the presence of chemical hazards as well as a well-organized program for safety from chemical exposure.

Chapter two presents detailed tables of the inorganic and organic chemicals that are used in industry, together with their toxic effects on the ocular structures.

Chapter three is a two-page concise account of the emergency and first aid procedures in chemical injuries of the eye.

A review of this practical and inexpensive manual justifies the hope of the committee that it "will become an indispensable part of the library of anyone and everyone dealing with industrial eye injuries: safety men, nurses, claim adjusters, insurance research men, directors of medical departments and ophthalmologists."

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**ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHIC TECHNIQUE.** By Kurt Schnitzer, R.T., M.D. A Manual for Physicians and Technicians. Grune and Stratton, New York, 1949. \$3.50.

This manual is written expressly for electrocardiograph technicians and thus deals almost exclusively with procedure. The major part of the book is a series of detailed, diagrammed and illustrated instructions for recording standard leads, chest-extremity leads, and unipolar chest and limb leads with each of the electrocardiograph machines in common use. The descriptions of procedure are clear and concise. Information as to proper preparation of the patient and the etiology of common artefacts is adequate.

The general style is good, but frequent use is made of terms and expressions beyond the average technician's knowledge. The introductory and general remarks are on such a level that the technician will probably need the physician's assistance. However, despite this, the book fills a definite need in that it serves as a handy reference guide for proper technique. As such, it is a valuable addition to the electrocardiograph laboratory library.